

The Western Democrat.

OFFICE
ON THE
WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER.

\$3 per annum
IN ADVANCE

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1863.

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THE
WESTERN DEMOCRAT,
Published every Tuesday,
BY
WILLIAM J. YATES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
TERMS, PER ANNUM:
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The Western Democrat,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

NOTICE.
Our terms are three dollars per year in advance.
The Democrat will be discontinued to all subscribers at the expiration of the time for which it is paid. Those who want to continue must renew before or at the expiration of their term.

SOAP WANTED.
SUSBISTENCE DEPARTMENT,
Charlotte, N. C., January 12, 1863.
Wanted, immediately, at this Department, ten thousand pounds of hard Soap for the Army at Goldsboro, N. C. for which the market price will be paid. The inability of the Government to procure Manufactured Soap, will, it is hoped, induce the people of this section to engage in making an article so indispensable to the health and comfort of their relatives in the army.
E. M. LOWE,
Capt. & A. C. S.

WILKINSON & FARGO,
GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Augusta, Ga.,
Having large close Storage accommodations and long experience, solicit consignments of Produce and Merchandise for sale.
Refer to J. J. Blackwood, Esq., Charlotte.
January 27, 1863.

State of North Carolina—Union Co.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—January Term, 1863.
Jesse Hasty, admr., with the will annexed, of Peoples Hasty, deceased, vs. Charity Hasty and others.
Petition for account and settlement.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, William W. Gibson and wife Polly, Wilbur Hasty and Nathaniel Helms, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Western Democrat, a paper published in the town of Charlotte, notifying said Defendants that they be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Union at the Court-House in Monroe on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1863, to plead answer or demur to the petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken and the same heard ex parte as to them.
Witness, J. E. IRBY, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Monroe, the 1st Monday in January, A. D. 1863.
Feb. 10, 1863. J. E. IRBY, Clerk.

State of North Carolina—Union Co.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—January Term, 1863.
Darling Broom, admr. of Allen Broom, vs. Noah Broom and others.
Petition for account and settlement.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, Noah Broom, Jacob L. Broom, Noah Preslar, John Vickery and wife Teresa, Hiram Reynolds and wife Teletia, and Henry Helms Broom, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Western Democrat, a paper published in the town of Charlotte, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Union at the Court-House in Monroe on the first Monday in April next, then and there to plead answer or demur to this petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the same heard ex parte as to them.
Witness, J. E. IRBY, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Monroe, the 1st Monday in January, A. D. 1863.
Feb. 10, 1863. J. E. IRBY, Clerk.

State of North Carolina—Cabarrus Co.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—January Term, 1863.
A. F. Ludwick vs. Gold Hill Mining Company; E. A. Eddy vs. same; William Lenard vs. same; James Eddy vs. same; Simeon Hatley vs. same; James Dunn vs. same; James Eddy vs. same; J. B. Harris vs. same; W. T. Miller vs. same; H. T. Lentz vs. same; W. F. Biles vs. same; Jesse Skeen vs. same.
Attachments—Levied on lands belonging to the Gold Hill Mining Company.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the parties constituting the said Company are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Democrat for Defendants to appear and show cause why the lands levied upon should not be ordered to be sold.
Witness, Joseph Young, Clerk of our said Court at office in Concord, the third Monday in January, A. D. 1863.
February 3, 1863. JOSEPH YOUNG, Clerk.

EXCHANGE NOTICE, No. 4.
RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 10, 1863.
The following officers and men have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared.
1. All officers and men captured in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, up to and including 16th, 1862.
2. All officers and men captured in Missouri, Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona, Arkansas and Louisiana, up to January 1st, 1863.
3. The two foregoing sections apply not only to officers and men of the Confederate service, but also to all persons captured in arms or hostile array against the United States, whatever may have been the character of the military organizations to which they were attached, and whatever may have been the terms of the paroles given by them. If any are in Federal prisons, they are to be immediately released, and delivered to the Confederate authorities.
4. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at City Point up to January 6th, 1863.
5. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at Vicksburg up to December 23d, 1862, and including said date.
6. All paroled Confederate officers and men received for at Vicksburg up to December 23d, 1862, and including said date.
7. All Confederate officers and men captured and paroled at Fredericksburg, Va., in December, 1862.
8. All Confederate officers and men captured at Goldsboro, N. C., in December, 1862.
9. Other miscellaneous and minor exchanges, of which the appropriate officers will be duly informed.
ROBERT OLD,
Agent of Exchange.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

An adjourned meeting of members of the General Assembly, and other citizens, who are in favor of sustaining a vigorous prosecution of the war till our independence is secured; who are for sustaining the authorities of both the Confederate and State Governments in all rightful and patriotic measures looking to that result; who are opposed to party organizations and party divisions during this war; who are opposed to the corruption, extravagance, and party tyranny of the dominant faction in this State; and who are for husbanding our resources, the better to enable us to pay, feed, clothe, and support the families of the gallant soldiers who are fighting our battles—was held in the Commons Hall of the Capitol on Thursday night, February 6th, 1863, J. R. Logan, Esq., of Cleveland, in the chair, and J. H. Foy, Esq., of Onslow, and J. D. Stanford, Esq., of Duplin, acting as Secretaries.

The following resolutions were, after debate, unanimously adopted:
We, a portion of the representatives of the people of North Carolina, in the General Assembly, now in session—together with other citizens of the State who concur with us in our views of the present crisis of affairs—impelled by a sense of devotion to our country, now struggling for freedom and independence—and impatient and indignant at the wrongs and oppressions heaped on us and those who agree with us, by an accidental dominant faction now in power in this State—having met together for the purpose of consulting with each other as to the course which duty to our country, to ourselves, and to the cause of truth and justice, requires us to pursue—after a calm and dispassionate interchange of views, having determined to organize for resistance at the ballot box, do hereby solemnly appeal to the freemen of North Carolina for the vindication of our conduct, and do hereby adopt the following resolutions as a basis of organization, viz:

1. Resolved, That during the continuance of the present war, we repudiate and abjure all idea of party organization—that we do not meet as party men—not is it our purpose to accomplish or prepare for party objects. As patriots, as loyal citizens, both of the State and Confederate Governments; as unwavering advocates of Southern independence, and of an earnest and vigorous prosecution of the war, we are now waging, until an honorable peace is secured—we propose to combine. As the victims of party oppression and tyranny, by the present dominant faction in the State, we appeal to all men who love their country better than they do party, to come to the rescue, and to vindicate the fair name and character of our beloved State, against the misrule, the reckless extravagance and party tyranny of the faction now in power. This faction, before the last election, affected to have forgotten all party divisions of the past, and professed a determination to ignore them for the future; but no sooner were they installed into power, than they assumed to themselves the party name of the "Conservative party;" and under that party name they have inaugurated and practically carried out the most unrelenting and tyrannical system of party despotism ever known in the past history of partizan warfare.

2. Resolved, That mere political parties, based on a mere struggle for place and power, are improper and unpatriotic, especially during such a war as we are now engaged in which involves the very existence of our country—that we do protest against the bitter, proscriptive, partizan intolerance and tyranny which have marked the course of the present dominant faction in this State, since they obtained power, as exhibiting an insatiable greed of office to be their common bond of union, when the efforts of every one should be directed towards saving his country instead of squabbling over the spoils of office.

3. Resolved, That in this holy struggle for all that is near and dear to freemen, conciliation, harmony, brotherly kindness and forbearance should be the object of every patriot; and we do, therefore, protest against the ruthless warfare waged by the dominant faction against men for honest difference of opinion, entertained not only at the present time, but even in the past—in their proscribing and turning out of office men who, by long experience and efficient discharge of duty, have won the public confidence; and whose services the State especially needs at the present time—as calculated to create divisions, strife, and heart-burnings among our people—as tending to cripple and paralyze the efforts of our brave soldiers in the field, and encourage our savage foes with the hope that they are to profit by our dissensions.

4. Resolved, That the secession of the States of the Southern Confederacy—North Carolina included—was rightful, just and proper, forced upon them by the long continued and persistent outrages and oppression of the Northern majority, and that those who now continue to blame or cast censure on the act of separation and its authors, virtually admit their attachment for a disrupted government which was bent on enslaving us, and can be regarded in no other light than as sympathizing with our enemies, and as opposed to the institutions and form of government the Southern people have chosen for themselves.

5. Resolved, That the separation of the South from the North is, and ought to be, final and irrevocable—that the Confederate States of America is a Government with the rights, powers and privileges of other independent Governments, entitled to the cordial support of all its citizens, and with power to punish treason and disloyalty on the part of those who enjoy its protection; and that all attempts whether open or secret, to bring about a restoration or reconstruction of the old Union, are unpatriotic, wicked and treasonable—to yield to the enemy now, and make terms of affiliation with a people who have proven regardless of all the most sacred pledges and obligations of all the most sacred pledges and obligations would be not only a craven submission to tyranny, but would be casting odium and reproach upon the memories of the illustrious dead, who have been the martyrs of so many battle-fields, and whose blood cries from the ground for vengeance on our oppressors.

6. Resolved, That the adoption of the Constitution of the Confederate States was of their own free will, by the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled—that having freely assumed its

obligations and duties, we are bound to observe them—that all attempts from any quarter to bring the State of North Carolina in conflict with the Government of the Confederate States, are unwelcome, unpatriotic and mischievous, as evincing a disregard for pledged faith, and as leading to the most ruinous consequences; that the management of the war and the defence of the country especially appertain to the authorities of the Confederate Government; and whilst we are ready and anxious to use every effort, and apply all our resources, both of men and money, to the defence of the State, (more especially to the eastern portion of it, now invaded,) still, we consider that defence can be effective only by a friendly and cordial cooperation by the two Governments, and by each confining itself within the sphere of its legitimate powers. We, therefore, appeal to the patriotic spirit of the people of North Carolina to visit with just condemnation all attempts of the dominant faction to pass measures through the Legislature calculated and designed to bring about a conflict between the State and Confederate Governments, which, if successful, would have produced the most alarming consequences—placed North Carolina in a position of hostility to her sister States—imposed on our people millions of taxes—left the State isolated and dependent on her own resources for expelling the enemy from her borders—and thus have exposed us to the devastation and subjugation of our vandal foes.

7. That we endorse the conscription law now in operation as having been indispensably necessary at the time of its passage, to save our country from subjugation and ruin—that whilst we regret the necessity for its passage, and admit that in many instances its operation has been hard and oppressive, yet it was a dire necessity forced on the Government by the emergency—one of those great sacrifices which a people must sometimes make for their own preservation—that its operation has been successful—that under it we have gained great victories, and driven back our defeated enemies, and that all attempts to render the conscription law unpopular and distasteful to our people, can do no good, but are calculated to do much harm—that the conscript soldier cannot be expected to fight if he listens to those who tell him he is the victim of oppression—and we therefore call on the people of North Carolina to visit with their reprobation the press and orators of the present dominant faction in the State, whose constant denunciation of the conscript law is calculated to dissatisfy the people with the Government of their choice, to paralyze the efforts of our soldiers, to encourage desertion in the army, and thus bring injury and disaster to our cause.

8. Resolved, That Jefferson Davis, the President of the Confederate States, has and is entitled to our continued confidence and regard—that we believe he is actuated with an eye single to the public good—that in the herculean labors and sacrifices developed upon him he has our sympathy and esteem; that it is the duty of all true-hearted patriots to rally around and sustain him in this period of our country's trial, and that we regard the efforts of those who are constantly finding fault with and denouncing him, as calculated to produce much mischief, to render our people heartless, dispirited and dissatisfied, and to afford gratification and encouragement to our merciless enemies, who are trying to conquer, degrade and destroy us.

9. Resolved, That especially in time of war, when our expenses are so heavy, a rigid economy should be observed in the civil departments of the Government, in order the better to enable the State to provide for the maintenance of the war and the support of our soldiers and their families; and we therefore, call upon the people of the State to rebuke the faction now in power for their unbecoming and unparalleled extravagance in the expenditure of the public money, in creating numerous and needless offices, to be filled by party favorites, and in the increase of salaries of public officers to an extent far exceeding in proportion what is received by the officers and soldiers who are fighting our battles.

10. Resolved, That we cordially approve of the positions assumed by the present Governor of the State, Z. B. Vance, in his messages and proclamations, so far as regards the rigid enforcement of the laws calculated and designed to ensure a vigorous prosecution of the war, and the application of all and every of our available resources, both of men and money, if necessary, for securing our independence and freedom, and also, of his views in regard to our bounden duty to share all we have with our brave and patriotic soldiers, who are fighting our battles; that regardless of all party considerations, we will stand by and sustain him in all measures which we consider to be promotive of the public good; that we indignantly protest against the machinations of those who are endeavoring to enjoin him into being a party Governor, and who would thus sacrifice him and his reputation, together with the best interests of the country, merely to promote their own selfish and partizan ends.

11. Resolved, That we do hereby appeal to all true-hearted patriots in the State to unite with us, in the foregoing basis of organization, regardless of all past party affiliations or political predilections—to hold public meetings, appoint committees of vigilance and correspondence for their respective counties; to organize, preparatory to the next Congressional elections in this State, and bring out candidates for Congress in the respective districts, who agree with us in sentiment, who prefer the interests of our country to the mere behests of party, and who condemn the factional misgovernment and party tyranny which (unknown in all the other States of the Confederacy) have temporarily cast a blot on the escutcheon of our noble old State.

12. Resolved, That a Central Committee of 13 be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting; that said committee be requested to issue an address to the people of the State at such time as they may deem expedient, explaining more in detail the principles and purposes of our organization—to call a convention of those who agree with us, and are disposed to affiliate with us, at such time as they deem proper, and that said central committee be authorized and requested to use their best exertions to accomplish the objects and carry out the views of this meeting; and that an additional committee of ten, one in each congressional district in the State, be also appointed

by the Chair—to be a committee of correspondence and consultation, whose duty it shall be to attend especially to the interests and objects of our organization and to confer with the central committee from time to time, in reference to the means and efforts necessary to secure success.

The Chair proceeded, after the consultation, to announce the following names of those to compose the Central Committee, viz: Hon Thos Bragg, Hon K. Rayner, Hon D. M. Barringer, Col Ed G. Haywood, C. B. Harrison, Jno W. Syme, Jno Spellman, Col Robt Cowan, of New Hanover, Dr S. L. Love of Haywood, Jno J. Long of Halifax, Henry G. Williams of Nash, W. L. Steele of Richmond, Gen Jno A. Young of Mecklenburg.

And the following as the committee of correspondence and consultation, viz: W. W. Peebles, of Northampton; Jno L. Bridges, of Edgecombe; Wm J. Houston, of Duplin; E. W. Hall, of New Hanover; How Weldon N. Edwards, of Warren; Hon David S. Reid of Rockingham; Saml Hargrave, of Davidson; Dr W. J. T. Miller, of Cleveland; Hon W. W. Avery, of Burke, T. W. Atkin, of Buncombe.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned.
J. H. FOY,
J. D. STANFORD, Secretaries.

FROM THE ALBEMARLE REGION.

EDENTON, N. C., Feb 17, 1863.—It will be gratifying to you and to your numerous readers to learn that the Partisan Rangers (infantry) of Chowan county, known as the "Yellow Jackets," under Lieut. Richard Keough, have opened the campaign in that down-trodden and much oppressed country in the most brilliant manner. On Saturday, 7th inst., Lieut. Keough, with nine of his men, met fifteen of the New York Mounted Riflemen about three-quarters of a mile from Edenton, in an open field, and routed them completely, killing Lieut. Fullinger instantly, and dangerously wounding a notorious character who had been to Richmond twice as a spy and robbed our citizens on various occasions. He was also a correspondent of the New York Times. He is confined to his bed in this town, having one buckshot in his right ear, one in the forehead and one in the neck. The remainder of the Yankee cavalry skedaddled in their usual style, leaving the dead and wounded in the hands of our gallant men.

On Monday after the fight, Lt. Flusser, of the Yankee steamer Com. Perry, arrived at Edenton and ordered all the male citizens of the town between the ages of 18 and 45 to assemble at the Court House for the purpose of taking the oath of allegiance to the United States or remove five miles from town, thirty-one of whom did meet to consult on the propriety of doing so. After some consultation the following named persons agreed to take the oath in a modified form, viz: Rev. W. J. Norfleet, Rev. Mr. Anis, John M. Jones, Sr., William Badham, Sr., William R. Skinner, R. G. Mitchell, Joseph Scott Jones, Samuel T. Bond, Henry A. Bond, Richard Paxton, Wm. E. Bond, James Britt, James Norcum, and Daniel McDowell—fourteen. The following gentlemen much to their credit declared they would not take an oath under any circumstances: Dr. Wm. J. Leary, Wm. C. Wood, Joseph McCoy, Charles Manning, Mal. Houghton, Thos. Robinson, James Manning, Joseph Floyd, Thomas Badham, James Skinner, C. Sawyer, James McCoy, William Houghton, M. Rogerson, William McCoy, Joseph Ellis, and one whose name is not remembered. The remainder of the citizens were absent from town or would not attend.

On Tuesday Lt. Flusser having ascertained that Lt. Keough had been regularly commissioned by Gov. Vance, did not carry out his threat, stating that they had as much right to fight and kill as he had, and viewed them as carrying on an honorable warfare.

The Yankees when about to leave the town arrested and carried off with them Mr. Edward Wood, on account of his strong Southern principles, supposed to be done at the instance of a noted Buffalo, Jack Glover and another Buffalo who was with them throughout the day, and who took passage with them with his ill gotten gains for Newbern.—Cor. of Raleigh Progress.

TO THE CLERKS.—The Comptroller of the State, urgently requests the Clerks of the County Courts of the several Counties, to forward him immediately by mail the number of Tax Collection Districts in each County.

MURDER.—A correspondent writing from Hillsboro, says:

An atrocious murder was committed Tuesday of week before last, upon Mr. Lockhart, of this county, residing about fourteen miles from this place, on his farm. Mr. Lockhart was walking out in his field, when one of his negroes came up stealthily behind him and gave him a blow upon his head with an axe, from the effects of which he fell. The negro left him but returned again after some time, and finding him still breathing gave him several more blows with his axe, thus completing his fiendish work. The murderer and several other negroes engaged in the affair, have been brought here and placed in confinement. One of these negroes confesses that every negro on the plantation was knowing to the fact that their master was to be murdered. From all that I can learn of this case, there seems to have been no provocation whatever on the part of Mr. Lockhart, but on the contrary he has had the reputation of being a good man, and a kind and merciful master. I trust it will teach our people a lesson which they will not soon forget, or fail to improve. The murderers will be tried here in March.

THE BATTLE AT FREDERICKSBURG.—The London Times' Richmond correspondent has been writing an account of the battle of Fredericksburg for that paper. We do not copy it—as we did his first letter—because it contains nothing of particular interest. There is one new statement in it viz: that in the heat of the battle some confusion was created by the running of a regiment of North Carolina conscripts. Of course there is no truth in this, for North Carolina has no regiment of conscripts. There is one such battalion—Col. Mallett's—which was not at Fredericksburg, never having been out of the State, but about that time was fighting as gallantly as a regiment of veterans at Kingston.—Fayetteville Observer.

MR. SEWARD'S ATTEMPT TO DECEIVE FRANCE.

Mr Seward plainly holds to the creed that "a lie well told and stuck to is as good as the truth." In his dispatch of 6th February to Mr. Dayton, which is directed to be laid before the French Government, he says the Confederate States "retain only the States of Georgia, Alabama, and Texas, with half of Virginia, half of North Carolina, two-thirds of South Carolina, half of Mississippi, and one-third respectively of Arkansas and Louisiana." The remainder of the Confederacy, he claims, has been re-established under the flag of the Union.

Such is the statement of facts presented to M. Drouyn de L'Huys! It is hardly less insulting to the intelligence than the answer given to his recommendation for a conference between the belligerents—that a mode already exists for such conference, by our acknowledging the authority of the Yankee Government, and sending Senators and Representatives to Washington.

Of Virginia, Mr Seward claims half. The French Secretary finds from his reports that while the Yankees hold the North-west and the Kanawha Valley, the extreme north of the Valley to Winchester, and a few of the more northern and eastern counties, the Confederacy holds the capital firmly, nearly the whole of the railroads, and in fact about two-thirds of the State.

Of North Carolina, also, Mr Seward claims half as subjugated. Three-fourths of this State lies west of the Weldon and Wilmington Railroad, as a glance at the map will show. From the beginning of the war until now not a single Yankee hireling has put his foot print west of that railroad. Except for a period of ten days that road has been constantly employed, and cars run through, carrying our troops and munitions of war, and it is now daily used for that purpose. East of this road the Yankees hold, by a liberal estimate, one-half of the remaining fourth of the State, and even there the people continue faithful and steadfast in devotion to the Southern Confederacy. Mr Seward's falsehood concerning North Carolina eclipses the one upon Virginia.

In South Carolina, Mr Seward claims one-third as in Yankee occupancy. What must be the disgust of the Emperor and his Minister to find that at no time have the enemy held any part of that State west or north of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, and that the road referred to has been regularly and daily used by the Confederate Government? A simple inspection of the map will show that this road does not cut off one twentieth part of the State, and yet it embraces all and more of South Carolina soil than the Yankees have ever held for a moment.

Georgia, Mr Seward does not claim; nor Alabama, Texas, too, he magnanimously admits is ours. But of Mississippi he claims one-half! Sometime ago the Yankee army of invasion advanced to a point somewhat south of the Tallahassee river, while our line of defence was the Yallahusha. The enemy held most of the country north and west of the Tallahassee, which comprised, perhaps, a fifth part of Mississippi. Since then their lines have been much withdrawn, and it would be too much to say that they now hold a sixth part of that State. This is sufficient, however, for Mr Seward's purposes of fabrication. "Give the devil an inch and he will take an ell."

Of Louisiana, according to Mr Seward, the enemy holds two-thirds. In fact, they hold only the banks of the Mississippi up to Port Hudson and the extreme Southwestern part of the State; at the outside, hardly a tenth part of Louisiana.

Of Arkansas, Mr Seward claims two-thirds. Not less than four-fifths are and have been always in undisturbed occupancy of the Confederacy. Tennessee and Florida are claimed bodily by Mr Seward. Of the latter, not a twentieth part is in his occupancy. As to Tennessee, our Government holds East Tennessee firmly; our army, under Gen. Johnston, is encamped in the very heart of Middle Tennessee, at Tullahoma, confronting the enemy, who does not dare to advance; and our cavalry, under Van Dorn, Forrest, Wheeler and Morgan, roam almost at will over West Tennessee, Middle Tennessee and Central Kentucky, burning bridges, capturing posts, cutting off detachments, and destroying the stores and munitions of the enemy. All these facts were well known to Mr Seward when he penned the falsehoods we have exposed. What could have been his aim? It could hardly have been the hope of successfully deceiving the Emperor and M. Drouyn de L'Huys, for they are men accustomed to look beneath the surface, and to act on more reliable information than what is supplied by the dispatches of the Yankee Premier. No, it is John Barleycorn who must answer for these perversions of well known truths. Seward has for some time past taken to drink. Animated with the courage thus inspired, he has thought it a fine thing to insult the French Emperor with statements of facts which he must know to be false, and by deliberately informing him, in response to a grave proposition, that the Southern States can "coffer" with the North by grounding their arms, submitting to the Union, and by sending representatives to the Yankee Congress. A respectful answer, truly, to a humane offer of mediation!—Richmond Dispatch.

Capture of a wagon train and prisoners.—Capt. John H. McNeill, the commander of a gallant company of partisans from Rockingham county, has recently been disturbing the peace of the Yankees in the neighborhood of Romney, Va. The Rockingham Register of the 19th gives the following account: He caught one of their trains about seven miles south of Romney, on the North-western Turnpike, at the junction of the road leading to Moorefield, on Monday last, and took 164 horses, with splendid harness, and destroyed 27 wagons loaded with hay.

Not content with taking the horses and harness and destroying the 27 splendid Yankee wagons with their forage, he took 71 of the Yankees themselves, with two negroes in their possession, which they had stolen from some farmer. McNeill made the dash at the train with only twenty-seven men; whilst it had a guard of one hundred and fifty-five Yankees, one hundred and thirty-five of whom were infantry, and the balance cavalry. McNeill would have taken the whole party, but the balance took flight and ran off.

This brilliant affair was bloodless, not a Confederate getting a scratch.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. Advertisements not marked on the manuscript as a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

FIELD OFFICERS OF N. C. TROOPS.

COLONELS.	LIEUT.-COLS.	MAJORS.
1. J. A. McDowell.	Ham A. Brown.	James S. Hines.
2. Wm F. Byrum.	Wm R. Cox.	W. S. Stallings.
3. W. L. D. Ross.	S. D. Thurston.	J. M. Pasley.
4. Bryan Grimes.	David M. Carter.	James H. Wood.
5. T. M. Gantt.	Robert F. Webb.	William J. Hill.
6. Isaac E. Avery.	John S. Hill.	Sam Med Tate.
7. Ed G. Haywood.	John S. Hill.	Robert N. Young.
8. Henry M. Shaw.	Geo. Williamson.	J. W. Hinton.
9. L. S. Felt.	John S. Hill.	John H. Whitaker.
10. J. A. H. Henson.	H. D. Poole.	W. B. Thompson.
11. G. L. Levanthorp.	Wm J. Martin.	Edward A. Ross.
12. B. J. O'Neal.	Thos. D. Jones.	David P. Rowe.
13. Alfred M. Wade.	Thos. Ruffin.	Jno T. Hambrick.
14. R. T. Bennett.	Wm MacRae.	W. H. Yarboro.
15. Henry A. Dowd.	Wm A. Stone.	H. D. Lee.
16. J. S. McElroy.	John G. Lamb.	Thos. H. Shaup.
17. Wm F. Martin.	Forney George.	Henry Savage.
18. Thos J. Pinder.	W. G. Edmonson.	C. M. Andrews.
19. S. M. Williams.	Wm H. Toon.	W. H. Toon.
20.	R. Y. Graves.	R. Y. Graves.
21. James Connor.	Robert H. Gray.	C. C. Cole.
22. Dan H. Clouse.	G. H. Parham.	J. C. Eacknall.
23. Wm J. Clarke.	J. L. Harts.	T. D. Love.
24. H. M. Rutledge.	S. C. Bryson.	J. W. Francis.
25. H. K. Burgwyn.	J. S. Kendall.	J. W. Francis.
26. John R. Cooke.	John A. Gilmer.	John A. Gilmer.
27. Samuel D. Love.	W. D. Barringer.	W. D. Barringer.
28. Robert B. Yates.	James M. Lowry.	Thos F. Garner.
29. Fran M. Parker.	James T. Kell.	Wm W. Sellers.
30. John V. Jordan.	R. E. Liles.	Jesse J. Yeates.
31. E. J. Babbler.	W. F. Williams.	D. G. Coward.
32. Chas. M. Ackerly.	John J. Cowan, Jr.	J. G. Coward.
33. W. L. Lawrence.	J. L. McDowell.	Jas B. McGee.
34. M. W. Ransom.	John G. Jones.	John M. Kelly.
35. A. D. Riddle.	John G. Jones.	John M. Kelly.
36. Wm M. Peeler.	R. F. Anderson.	C. N. Hamilton.
37. William J. Hoke.	H. H. Davidson.	L. D. Andrews.
38. A. D. Riddle.	detached.	F. A. Reynolds.
39. David Coleman.	detached.	companies.
40. A. D. Riddle.	detached.	companies.
41. Cavalry.	detached.	companies.
42. George C. Gibbs.	Wm E. Brown.	C. W. Bradshaw.
43. Thomas S. Kean.	Wm. G. Lewis.	Walt J. Horgan.
44. T. C. Singletary.	T. L. Hargrove.	C. M. Steidman.
45. J. H. Morehead.	Andrew J. Boyd.	W. L. Saunders.
46. Edward D. Hall.	Wm A. Jenkins.	A. A. Graves.
47. Sam H. Rogers.	G. H. Richardson.	Albert A. Hill.
48. Robert C. Hill.	S. H. Walker.	Albert A. Hill.
49. Lee M. McAlister.	John A. Fleming.	John A. Fleming.
50. J. A. Washington.	Geo. Woolham.	J. Van Hook.
51. H. McKelham.	George Sloan.	W. S. Norman.
52. J. R. Marshall.	Marcus A. Parks.	J. Q. Richardson.
53. Wm A. Owens.	J. T. Morehead.	John J. Iredell.
54. J. C. S. McDowell.	R. M. Murchison.	Anderson Ellis.
55. John K. Conally.	Ab S. Callaway.	Ab S. Callaway.
56. Paul F. Fason.	G. G. Liles.	H. F. Schenck.
57. Arch C. Gentry.	James Jones, Jr.	James Jones, Jr.
58. John B. Palmer.	Wm W. Proffit.	J. C. Keener.
59. D. D. Foy.	E. Cantwell.	Jas M. Mayo.
60. Jas A. McDowell.	Wm H. Deaver.	W. W. McDowell.
61. Jas. D. Riddle.	Wm H. Deaver.	Wm H. Deaver.
62. E. G. A. Love.	Clayton.	McDowell.
63. Peter G. Evans.	S. B. Evans.	McDowell.
64. M. L. Allen.	James A. Keith.	James A. Keith.
65. George N. Folk.		

In addition to the above, there are four Battalions and forty-one unattached companies of North Carolina troops in service—namely: six regiments of Infantry, six regiments of Cavalry, which would make seventy-one North Carolina Regiments in service.

The Charlotte Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

CONTINUES to take risks against loss by fire, on Houses, Goods, Produce, &c., at usual rates.
President—M. B. TAYLOR.
Vice President—C. OVERMAN.
Attorneys—JOS. H. WILSON, J. SCARR, & CHAS. OVERMAN.
Sole Agents—E. NYE HUTCHISON.

DIRECTORS.

A. C. STEELE, W. M. YATES,
J. O. L. BROWN, WM. JOHNSTON,
M. B. TAYLOR, F. SCARR,
CHAS. OVERMAN.

Executive Committee—F. Scarr, Jno. L. Brown, Wm J. Yates.
April 10, 1862.

Partnership.

WILLIAMS & OATES
Have this day associated with them in the Mercantile and Commission business, LEWIS W. SANDERS. The style of the firm will continue to be WILLIAMS & OATES & CO.

NOTE.—All persons indebted to the late firm of Williams & Oates will please call and settle up, as we wish to close our old business.
WILLIAMS & OATES.
Dec 9, 1862. If

DR. J. M. MILLER,

Charlotte, N. C.,
Has resumed the Practice of Medicine, and can be found at his Office in the building next to Kerr's hotel, or at his residence.
Feb. 25, 1862.

CORN WANTED.

The subscribers wish to purchase CORN. Apply at their Livery Stables.
BROWN & WADSWORTH.
Charlotte, Nov 11, 1862. If

Carriage & Wagon Shop.